Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

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THE subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of Buckskin Gloves, which he offers at the lowest price at wholesale or retail. Also, Fur Gloves, Mittens, Moccasins, &c.
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AGENTS for the sale of Fairbanks's Platform and Counter Scales, and Herring's Substantial Safes. ...

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All orders promptly attended to, and articles delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Wrought Iron Hammered Axles for Carriages and Wagons.
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Castings made to order, and Steamboat and Ship Work done on the shortest notice. A market and full assortment of Patterns on hand.
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J. J. WRIGHT is now prepared to manufacture for any country dealer, Carriages, Gigs, &c., in the style of the REST NEW ENGLAND TRADE, at his
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Cor. State Street, directly opposite Messrs. Stone & Hooper's Car Factory. ...

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Full Patterns constant monthly.
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THE subscribers are in daily receipt of Flock of various colors, from Boston, which they will sell at Boston manufacturers and the only trade at Middlebury, Vermont, or at a small advance at Boston prices.

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PERSONS residing in the city, and elsewhere, wishing to sell or to know the present value and description of Country Property, by a competent trader, will find it to their advantage to call at the office of the undersigned, on Clark street, near the Post Office.
At the Office of CLARK A. JORDAN, 53 CLARK ST.

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Manufacturer of every variety of SILK, SATIN AND VELVET BONNETS.
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IS NOW ARRIVING AT
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Direct from Manufacturers and Importers,
A full and complete Stock of Seasonable
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All of which will be sold at
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The attention of Country Merchants is invited.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
to which they would invite the attention of Western Merchants before making their Fall purchases. ...

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Importers and Dealers in
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GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BUCKSKIN AND FUR.
BOWEN & BROTHER.
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To which we invite the attention of our customers and dealers generally.
Also—A complete stock of Ladies Russia and Wool Gloves and Mittens. Wool and Linsey, Wool Socks, Waistcoats, &c., at the lowest price.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Cash paid for Deerskins. ...

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FALL GOODS!
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING GOODS
of the making or trade, such as
Black Satins, various grades,
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Fancy Satin Vestings,
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Fancy Cassimeres,
Fancy Cloth, do. styles and qualities,
Black Cloth, do. do. do.
Black Doeskin, do. do.
Fancy Doeskin, do. do.
Fancy Linsey Flannels, for stripes,
Fall Checkings, &c. &c.
Fancy French Doeskins, do.
We shall be receiving from auctions in our stock throughout the season, and shall always be prepared to show that we shall have a large and more desirable stock for sale than any other house in the trade.
The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited. ...

E. H. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Real Estate & Stock Brokers
FOR WEST CHICAGO.
Lots in Rosalie Addition Commenced at ...

Abstracts made upon the shortest notice. Taxes paid and Conveyancing. City property sold on commission. Buying or buying Lands, Goods, Horses, Farms, Vessels, &c.
We keep a horse and carriage for showing Lands. Office of charge. Come and see our cards before you buy.
Office near the West Madison st. School House. ...

CALL AND SEE
The rare and unequalled Bargains now offering in
SUMMER DRY GOODS,
which can for one month be bought at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
THE subscriber being determined to sell of his stock as nearly as possible, intends since to receive no more goods of the present season, but to close out the balance of the summer stock, as he can do a much extraordinary inducements to every purchaser.
Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
and various kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
will be sold at COST, and in fact the entire stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
of every kind will be found below the usual prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at 140 Lake-Chicago, July 11, 1853-jy12 ... FRANCIS CLARK.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
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ORMSBY COAL, ERIE, PENN'A.

J. GWYNN,
CHICAGO BRASS FOUNDRY.
No. 172 Franklin Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH.
HAVING enumerated the above business, I would inform all who want any thing done in my line, that I shall be prepared to supply them on the shortest notice, and that I propose keeping on hand some of the best Cook, Parlor and Oil Cocks and Gauge Cocks, and will make all kinds of Brass and Brass Castings to order. I will also endeavor, through punctuality and good work, to secure my share of the public patronage. ...
All Kinds of Light Blacksmithing done to order. D3

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NORTH WATER STREET, near Lake House.
Constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of
PORK, LARD, BEEF, &c. 6-2

WILLIAM JAMES WHITE,
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NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Moore & Dyer, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. A. M. Moore will pay the liabilities of the firm, and is authorized to collect all outstanding debts.
A. T. MOORE.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1854. A. DYER.

William E. Otto,
CHICAGO WHOLESALE WALL PAPER DEPOT
And Shade Manufactory, No. 71 Lake Street.
SOLICITED and purchased expressly for the Chicago market, and will be sold at the lowest price to those who buy in quantities, carefully, fully and cheaply, mass and not only meet the present moderate demands and tastes of my patrons, but also to keep pace with our rapidly growing city. ...

FEATHERS.
JUST received at the Carpet Hall, 5,000 lbs. three thousand lbs. Live Geese Feathers. Price 50 cents per pound. ...
Feather beds and Pillows constantly on hand. Nos. 135 and 137 Lake st., our sign of the
BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

WAREHOUSE SALE.
THE following articles will be sold to pay charges, on the 15th day of February next, at the Warehouse of Hunter & Norton, Chicago, Illinois, if not previously called for:
1 W. Wrman, Chicago, Ill. Wagon Hubs
1 Bennett, do. do. Hubs
1 Hoyt, do. do. Hubs
Mrs Kenyon, do. Lumber Boxes to Wagon.
1 Ferry, do. Lumber Boxes.
1 Wattles, do. Keys.
1 N Hanson, do. Keys.
1 Whitmore, do. Box.
1 Seidler, do. Bed Board.
1 Bump, do. Empty Beer Bbls.
1 Wm Warner, do. Bolts.
W D Bacon do. Bolt Bolting.
R C do. Bolts.
R Frost, do. Bolts.
Wheels and 1 hub wagon for sale.
3 C Tucker, do. Screws.
2 A P Ives, do. Screws.
1 Cooper, do. Sash Machine.
1 Ferry, do. Box, 4 Gallon 3 bbls Bottles.
J Hanson, do. Cast Bottles, 1 doz. do.
1 H Jackson, do. Box.
John Dow, do. Box.
1 Lacy, do. Bolt and Cock.
Walker Bank, do. Iron Oil Cloth.
Alvin Bank, do. Box.
1 A Middleton, do. Trotter Cutters.
1 A Middleton, do. Trotter.
Jas Hanson, do. Copper Package.
Jas Y Brown, do. Iron Hammer.
1 Cooper, do. Box.
1 Cooper, do. Of Saltes.
1 Ferry, do. Box.
1 Y Bush, do. Trunk.
Mrs Kenyon, do. Furniture and Furniture.
1 Cooper, do. Bell Bowl Spoon.
1 Ferry, do. Bell Bowl Wooden Spoon.
1 Ferry, do. Bell Bowl Spoon.
1 Ferry, do. Bell Bowl Spoon.
1 Ferry, do. Bell Bowl

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

We had intended to notice, several days ago, a letter from Senator Dougias, of this State, to Gov. Matteson, dated at Washington, 23 inst., in reference to the subject of Harbor and River Improvements; but the press of other matters upon our attention and the limited space which our columns allow, have prevented us from doing so. The letter has been published in several democratic papers of the State, among the number, the *Democratic Press* of this city, but from none of them have we seen a single expression of opinion either favorable or adverse to the views of its distinguished author. We are not disposed to look for motives for a course so marked, but we cannot do less than suppose it is either because the opinions of Judge D. are not yet sanctioned by the administration, or on account of an apprehension that public opinion here about will set strongly against them. The latter conjecture more than three columns of the *Press*, and though the highest distinction which that paper has sought was to be the exclusive organ of Judge Dougla, in this case it gives the latter to its readers and the public without a word of condemnation or approbation of its sentiments, or even the least allusion to it. This, too, when the matters involved contemplate a complete change in the policy of our Government from its organization down to the present period, in reference to the most important financial measure which Congress has ever acted upon, concerning the interests of the States in the valley of the Mississippi.

The object of Judge Douglas is to obtain some action from the Legislature of this State upon a system of Tonnage Duties which he broached in Congress last year as a substitute for the system of appropriations by Congress, for removing obstructions to navigation from our harbors and rivers. In his letter he argues strongly, not against the principle of the present system, but because of its partial failure heretofore to accomplish the objects intended,—a failure resulting mainly, as he admits, from the opposition of a large portion of the Democratic party to all measures of such a character. The system of Congressional appropriations, he believes to be not only constitutional but just, and he is only induced to abandon it because its efficiency has been measurably defeated through the instrumentality of the democratic party, as before mentioned. Here, we think, the Judge concedes the whole question; for, if the present system is better than the one proposed, and its abandonment is demanded on the ground that a portion of his party is opposed to it, the true way is to effect a change in the sentiment of that party through the instrumentality of combined political action, which could not fail of being effectual in the accomplishing of such a purpose. No action of Congress is more important to the well being and prosperity of the country than that having reference to the development of the national resources, by stimulating the growth of internal and external commerce, which alone is dependent upon cheap transportation, and this mainly upon unobstructed navigation. Obstruct our great avenues of commerce,—let our harbors fill up with sand, and our rivers with snags and bars,—and the exports and imports of the country would at once fall off to such an extent that every department of trade would stagnate, and the revenues of the Government would decline so much as to be inadequate to its wants. Every expenditure of Government, that secures cheaper transportation from the interior to the seaboard, is like "bread cast upon the waters." It stimulates production, facilitates transportation, increases the national exports, and largely augments the imports from which the public revenue is derived. This being true,—and it is a self evident fact,—it is no less clear that appropriations from the public treasury, for the purposes mentioned, constitute the only just system. *That* point established, there is but one course to pursue, and all opposition, on account of the existence of a sentiment hostile to it—a condition of things existing to-day, and which may, as it should, pass away to-morrow, is not founded in wisdom.

But Judge Douglas urges, as one of the strong out arguments against the present system, that so long as the people rely upon the General Government to keep their harbors and rivers in navigable order, they will make no effort to do the work themselves, which Congress neglects; and in illustration of this he says if Congress had undertaken to build all the Railroads in the United States it would have repressed private enterprise, and we should now have but a small number of the roads that are completed. But the illustration is not apt and the argument is sophistical. Congress never assumed the exclusive right to improve harbors, and remove bars and snags from rivers. It has only recognized it as a duty incumbent upon itself to appropriate money for such improvements; and, being a duty, the people have constantly looked to it, for a performance of it. Had it been equally clear the duty of Congress to build certain specified railroads, the people would have insisted on a complete fulfillment of its obligations. But it is because so much duty devolves upon that body, and the people know it *is their business* to build the Railroads, that they are induced to enter upon such enterprises.

Now let us examine briefly the operation and effect of the Tonnage Duty System proposed by Judge Douglas, and we think we shall see that he has either failed to give it due consideration, or that it is of its consequence, or has omitted to state the objections to it, objections which are insuperable, when compared with the present system. The first proposition which he states, and argues in favor of at some length is, that it would be only be a tax upon the producer, just as at present. This would be true were it to work as he seems to contemplate. But let us see how unequal would be its effect; and this can be shown by a supposed case. Suppose the ton nage duty were made to commence on the mouth of the ports of Chicago, Michigan City, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine and Sheboygan, (a very fair clearing from Buffalo, what boats in either Chicago or Milwaukee, to discharge its cargo, while all propellers make our city their stopping place. This is because very few, if any have full loads of merchandize for any other point.—A vessel of 400 tons would, therefore have to pay forty dollars tonnage duty here, and if it landed small parcels of freight at either or all of the places above named, it would have to pay a corresponding duty, at each of them. So also about taking freight. Vessels that come here to discharge cargoes would avoid, if possible, going to any other place, so as to save tonnage duties. At present, it is common for vessels to take part of a cargo here, and complete it by taking small parcels at different points along shore. This would all be stopped, if they had to pay tonnage duty at each place. By this it is seen, that not only would the system prove very injurious to all the harbors along the lake except Chicago, but it would cause an immense amount of trouble to Merchants, and be a great cause of loss to vessels. We think nothing is clearer than the truth of these statements.

But Judge Douglas intimates that the cities and villages where the harbors on our lakes are located, might be induced, from a spirit of rivalry, or competition, to abolish all tonnage duties and rely upon taxation of their citizens as a means of raising money to defray the expense of the necessary improvements. We think this highly probable. But what would be the effect? Chicago harbor could be put in good condition by an expenditure of $40,000, and $4,000 each year would keep it so. Our city could raise that without difficulty, and would undoubtedly do so. But there is Michigan City, the natural haven of the lake, and where vessels would naturally run to, in one of the severe northern storms that sometimes scatter the shores of Lake Michigan with wrecks, because vessels have no other place to go to, being unable to make the or any other side port,—the waste not less than $100,000 to build a complete harbor and breakwater, and $10,000 per year to keep it at its good condition. Does Judge Douglas suppose that her tonnage duties would pay a tithe of that amount, or that she would cause it by taxation? The very idea is preposterous! And yet the want of a safe harbor at Michigan City is the cause of the loss of very many of the best vessels that ever floated on the lake, besides hundreds of valuable lives. Wrecks and loss of life have been occurring every year, for the want of a harbor there, and as our shipping increases, the number of such calamities must increase in a corresponding ratio. We see no help for it but by the action of the Federal Government. Can Judge Douglas point out any? But were Michigan City able to do all this work, she could not reimburse herself by tonnage duties, but would have to resort to direct taxation. Would this be a system of taxation as equal as the present, or as that contemplated by tonnage duties? Would it not, indeed, falsify the prediction of Judge D. that the system proposed by him would not are a tax upon the productions of the country?

We have only cited the above cases to illustrations of the practical working of the scheme of Judge Douglas. There is not one of the four great lakes without similar cases, while on the seaboard their name is legion.

That the present system of harbor and river improvements is faulty, we do not pretend to say; but that it is the best of all that have ever been projected, is most certainly true. It has been abused through the negligence of Congress,—a body of politicians who are willing to vote millions for the accomplishment of partisan purposes, but esteem the interests of commerce and navigation as of little consequence. When the people shall elect business men to that body, as we trust they will in no distant day, we shall have different legislation. Then the success of this or that party will be of little consequence compared with the success of measures calculated to develope the resources of the country, add to its commercial power, increase its wealth, and multiply such institutions as have for their true aim an increase of the physical and moral powers of the people. When that time comes, we shall hear no more of "tonnage duties," and Congress, acting from a just sense of its obligations will not fail to provide from the public treasury all the means that may be necessary to clear out our rivers and improve our harbors, wherever a public necessity shall demand it.

THE WAR OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

It is somewhat remarkable that the two most serious insurrections which have ever taken place in the United States should both have their origin in Pennsylvania, the state above all others which should be free from its antecedents, of a mild, christian and peaceable disposition.—Shay's Rebellion was bad enough, but the Gauge war throws the former into utter insignificance. It is idle to deny, any longer, that the railroad difficulties at Erie have assumed a state character and importance. The last news from Harrisburg under date of 23d, leaves us no reason to doubt that the bill repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and only awaits the signature of his roundshy, the Governor, to become a law. Under the apparently unimportant character of this bill, is concealed interests of the most vital character. If it has, as we believe, become a law, its effect will be to an once deprive the railroad company of the only authority under which they are now acting, and close the contest in favor of the people of the Isthmus. This will the recent outrages which have disgraced our country for two month past, be sanctioned and rewarded by the high authority of the General assembly of one of the first States in our Confederacy.

> * * * "Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder?"

For in a word, what will this enactment of the Legislature amount to? It is only saying in other words, to the people of the Union, "You shall not pass through our borders, except upon the payment of a tribute to the high, mighty, puissant and magnificent commonwealth of Pennsylvania." They are no longer our friends and brethren. They consider us as aliens from the house of Israel, and unless we "pay to see" we may not behold her pide and mountains and fertile valleys. Well, as *Hawkie* was, we are "willin." The Union can live without Pennsylvania, far better than Pennsylvania can live without the Union. For years past the people of the Union have been paying six or seven millions of dollars to protect the iron interest, of Pennsylvania. We will not grieve at being relieved from that burden. For many year past, New York felt the inconvenience of depending on the Quaker City, for her gold and silver, and of being obliged to wait until the wants of Philadelphia merchants were supplied, before their own wishes were attended to. Let Pennsylvania go on in her mad career. When she has done her worst; when she has hedged in herself by a wall as firm as that of the Chinese Empire, when she has shut out from her borders all commerce, trade and intercourse; when she has made of herself a second Japan, and Island of Mad agascar; then let her sit down amid her desolation and weep at the blindness of those legislators, who, with stomachs overloaded with sourkrout, and brains obscured by the fumes of *liquor bitter*, adopted her present policy, and "*Cut off her nose to spite her face!*"

UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATIONS.

The New York *Times* has published a diagram showing the ups and downs, in the relative rank as to population of the several States of the American Union, for sixty years, which is highly interesting. We gather from it the following results of the relative rise and fall in the population of the several States, dating at 1790:

Thus, Virginia ranked as No. 1 in the scale.—In 1800 and 1810 the same; in 1820 2, in 1830 3.

Massachusetts as No. 2; in 1800, 4; in 1810, same; in 1820, 7; 1830, 8; 1840, same; and in 1850, 6.

North Carolina as No. 4; in 1800, 5; 1810, same; 1820, 4; 1830, 5; 1840, 7; and in 1850, 10.

New York as No. 5; in 1800, 3; 1810, 2; 1820, 1; which position in the scale it continues to hold.

Maryland as No. 6; in 1800, 7; 1810, 8; in 1820, 10; in 1830, 11, in 1840, 13; and in 1850 17.

South Carolina as No. 7; in 1800, 6; 1810, same; 1820, 9; 1830, 9; 1840, 12; and in 1850 14.

Connecticut as No. 8; in 1800, same; in 1810 9; in 1820, 14, 1830, 16; 1840, 20; and in 1850, 21.

New Jersey as No. 9; in 1800, 11; 1810, 15; 1820, same; 1830, 18; 1840, 22; and in 1850, same.

New Hampshire as No. 10; in 1800, 11; in 1810, 16; 1820, same; 1830, 18; 1840, 22; and in 1850, same.

Vermont as No. 11; in 1800, 13; 1810, 14; 1820, 16; 1830, 17; in 1840, 21; and in 1850, 22.

Georgia as No. 12; in 1800, same; in 1810, 11; in 1820, same; in 1830, 10; 1840, 9; 1850, same.

Kentucky as No. 13; in 1800, 9; in 1810, 7; 1820, 8; 1830, same; 1840, same; and in 1850, 9.

Rhode Island as No. 14; in 1800, 15; in 1810, 18; in 1820, 20; in 1830, 23; 1840, 24; 1850, 28.

Delaware as No. 15, in 1800, 16, 1810, 18; in 1820, 22; in 1830, 22; in 1840, 24; in 1850, 20.

Tennessee as No. 16; in 1800, 14; 1810, 10; in 1820, 6; 1830, 7; in 1840, 5; and in 1850, same.

Ohio, in 1800, as No. 17; in 1810, 13; in 1820, 5; in 1830, 4; in 1840, 3; and in 1850, same.

District of Columbia, in 1800, 18; in 1810, 21; in 1820, 23; 1830, same; 1840, 23; 1850, 25.

Mississippi, in 1800, 19; in 1810, same; in 1820, 21; in 1830, 22; in 1840, 17; and in 1850, 18.

Indiana, in 1800, 20; in 1810, same; in 1820, 19; in 1830, 12; in 1840, 10; and in 1850, 9.

Missouri, in 1810, No. 21; 1820, 23; 1830, 21; 1840, 18; 1850, 12.

Illinois, in 1810, No. 22; 1820, 24; 1830, 20; 1840, 14; 1850, 11.

Michigan, in 1810, No. 24; 1820, 27; 1830, same; 1840, 23; 1850, 20.

Maine, in 1820, No. 13; 1830, same; 1840, 13; 1850, 16.

Alabama, in 1820, No. 19; 1830, 15; 1840, 11; 1850, 12.

Arkansas, in 1820, No. 28; 1830, 23; 1840, 25; 1850, 22.

Florida, in 1830, No. 26; in 1840, 27; in 1850, 31.

Iowa, in 1840, No. 29; 1850, 27.

Wisconsin, in 1840, No. 30; 1850, 24.

The *Erie Constitution*, of Wednesday, has the following announcement:

> We have just time and room enough to say that some of the Women of Erie turned out on Tuesday and went down both the Railroad bridge crossing State street and French street!

So it was the women, after all. Shame on them and their husbands and brothers.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

We gave in our article of Tuesday in relation to the opening of this road, some of the statistics in relation to the work which were furnished to us by gentlemen at Hamilton. The extreme length of that article, however, prevented us from saying all that we wished to in regard to the road, which duty we now proceed to discharge.

The Great Western Road owes its inception to some of the citizens of Hamilton, among whom Sir Allan McNab, and Isaac Buchanan Esq., were the most prominent. Commencing under circumstances of considerable embarrassment, they persevered until they succeeded in awakening a feeling in its behalf which secured to the work all the aid necessary for its successful completion. Its original capital stock was five millions, which has been increased to ten, in order to make it one of the best roads upon the continent, and to meet the various outlays which had not been entirely anticipated. The road has the entire confidence of English capitalists; so much so that a single member of a Canadian and English House, who had such a knot of influentially acquainted with the enterprise, gave his check for a million of dollars on the occasion of the purchase of stock. And already the success of the investment is triumphantly established. The stock is eagerly sought for at par; but none who can hold it are willing to sell it, unless at a handsome premium.

All the work upon it is of the most substantial character—unequalled by any other road, on the Continent. All the cross wagon roads are to be either under or above the railway. There is about an equal proportion of the T, U, and compound rail, averaging about 50 lbs. to the yard. This is much above the ordinary weight, but it is in keeping with the substantial character of the whole work. The line is remarkably favorable for speed—there being very few abrupt curves, and you straight lies of 50 miles.

The present equipment of the road consists of 22 locomotives; 25 passenger cars, costing $2,500 each; 150 covered freight cars, costing $700 each; and 200 open freight cars, costing $450 each. The locomotives were mostly made at Schenectady; but from the inability of the establishment at that place to supply them as early days as was desired, several of them were obtained at Lowell. A number of others are being built at Schenectady; and Messrs. Fisher, Williams & Brainard, who have the contract for the cars, are busily employed with 150 men, in meeting their engagements with the Company.

Besides their own road, the Great Western Company have purchased the road from Chippewa to the village of Niagara, 34 miles, recently completed. They desire to control this road because the Niagara river, at its mouth, is seldom obstructed by ice. It is believed that this, with other incidental benefits, will justify the purchase. The cost of this road is not embraced in the ten million capital. It will require an additional outlay of at least a million and a half.

Beside the purchase of this road, the Company have leased the road from Toronto to Hamilton, which is to be completed in November next. They are to pay the stockholders of this road six per cent. interest on their stock, and half the profits—a price which indicates the confidence which they have in its importance and utility.

Neither of these roads is embraced in what is known as the Grand Trunk, which is ultimately to reach from Halifax to Lake Huron. The link of the Grand Trunk which is to run parallel with the Great Western, commences at Toronto, thence on to Lake Simcoe, at the terminus of which, a connection is to be made with Lake Huron. The nearest point of this contemplated competing line, is 50 miles from the Great Western road, in a northwesterly direction.

The impetus which railroads always give to the prosperity of the country through which they pass, has already been, in some measure, felt in Canada. We are told that property on the road has advanced from 75 to 200 per cent. Wild lands which, five years ago, could be purchased for two or three dollars an acre, now sell readily of from five to ten; and improved farms, favorably located, which could have recently been purchased for twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre, six now hold at from fifty to seventy five dollars an acre. It has given new life and energy to the whole section of country through which it passes; and, in five years, it will add more than its cost to the real wealth of the Province.

The gauge of the road is five feet and six inches, which, we believe, is the gauge established by law in the Province. The cars used are forty-five feet long and nine wide, with seats for sixty-six passengers. They are magnificent specimens of railway carriages, and reflect great credit upon their builders—who acquired their skill this side of the line, and who carry into their business all the enterprise necessary to secure success. The seats are three inches wider than those in common use upon our roads, and the passage way one and a half inch wider. This additional width adds greatly to the comfort of passengers.

The time made on the road at present is slow, from ten to twelve hours being occupied in going from Windsor to the Falls, 229 miles, but we are informed that this time will be reduced to eight hours as soon as the road is tested, and to six when it shall become permanently balanced and settled. The fare is now $6 from the Suspension Bridge to Detroit. This rate will soon be reduced to 2 cents per mile or less than $5. Most of this road was built under the supervision of Messrs. Benedict and Clarke. The latter gentleman was its Chief Engineer when elected to the office of Surveyor General of New York.

The road is now fairly in operation, and the travel over it is already very considerable, and daily increasing. It is, of course, destined to be the route by which every one will now go East. It is worthy of the most generous support, and it will have it.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALAMITY.

The final meeting of the merchants of New York upon the subject of the San Francisco calamity, took place on the 21st. The total amount of funds raised for the purpose of rewarding the rescuers of the people on board the unfortunate steamer, &c., was seventeen thousand and eighty two dollars, which sum, or its equivalent in services of plate and medals, is to be distributed among the officers and crews of the Three Bells, the Kilby, the Antarctic, and the Lady Thompson; also, Capt Watkins, and the first and second officers and chief engineer of the San Francisco, Lieutenant Murray, of the navy, Sergeant Brown and others. In addition, six thousand dollars have already been raised in Boston, and subscriptions are also in circulation in Philadelphia and Baltimore, so that by the time the various lists are closed, the total amount will probably reach thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars, all of which is to be expended in honoring and rewarding the brave men who so nobly exerted themselves in behalf of their suffering fellow beings.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres up to the 24 of December. The commercial news is highly favorable, and shows an increased confidence in the public credit. The approaching election for President, and the chances of General Urquiza, form the subjects of serious prayers to the politicians. It was found that the reports of Indian invasions on the southern districts were untrue. Accounts from Montevideo were very unsatisfactory. The journals say that another civil war had broken out in that republic, and that organized bands had crossed from Entre Rios to aid the revolutionists.

☞ Miss Dean is playing an engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. The *Crescent* of that city condemns her *Lucretia Borgia*, but praises her as the *Countess* in "Love," and as "Marian" in "The Wife."

☞ The ancient invented in school houses in Boston is $1,400,000. The yearly appropriation for education are $4,500,000, while the amount raised for all other city expenses is only $870,000. The amount expended for instruction in the common schools of Massachusetts last year was $4.60 for each child between the ages of five and fifteen in the State.

INSANE ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE—CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the report of the Trustees of the Tennessee Insane Asylum, we gather the following facts:

The new institution was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1852, and since that time to the 1st October, 1853, there have been admitted, inclusive of sixty patients from the old institution, one hundred and eleven males and sixty-five females, making a total of one hundred and seventy-six. Of these, forty-two have been discharged as restored; thirteen have been discharged much improved; five improved, and five unimproved; two have eloped, and nine died. Leaving one hundred patients in the institution on the 1st of October last. Of the forty-two discharged as restored, all were, at the time of leaving, capable of resuming the position in society occupied by them previous to the attack. But two have since relapsed, so far as the Superintendent has been able to ascertain, and in both cases intemperance, the original cause, has reproduced the malady. Eight of the thirteen discharged as "much improved," were removed prematurely by their friends, and the Superintendent is satisfied that they would have entirely recovered had they been permitted to remain a short time longer. The removal of the other five was advised. Most of those discharged as "improved," and all of those discharged as "unimproved," were incurable cases, and their removal was advised.

The following table, showing the probable causes producing insanity with those who have been confined in the hospital from March 1, 1853, to October 1, 1853, may be read with interest and profit. It will be seen that it presents several curious facts. While twelve males were rendered insane by mental application, this cause failed to produce one case in the opposite sex. Also a similar disproportion is observed in the cases of *disappointed love and religious excitement*, causes which we should imagine influence the fair sex to a greater degree than the sterner sex.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health, various kinds	14	22	36
Religious excitement	10	5	15
Family afflictions	1	5	6
Loss of husband	0	1	1
Loss of property	2	0	2
Intense mental application	12	0	12
Onanism	2	0	2
Disappointed love	4	1	5
Hereditary predisposition	6	4	10
Intemperance	8	0	8
Injuries of the head	5	0	5
Intemperance	7	0	7
Jealousy	2	0	2
Use of snuff	1	0	1
Loss of property	0	2	2
Pecuniary embarrassment	1	1	2
Use of chloroform	1	1	2
Syphilis and intemperance	1	0	1
Avarice	2	0	2
Loss of parent	0	2	2
Unascertained	34	21	55
Total	111	65	176

The report of the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, Penn., for 1852, shows that of all occupations, that of *farming* is apparently most productive of insanity, by a very large ratio; a very curious fact when we remember how poets and philosophers, from time immemorial, have sung the praises of an agricultural life, as the one best calculated above all others to promote happiness and serenity of mind. We think, however, that a closer investigation of this subject will prove a philosophical reason for this fact. The man who is doomed to live year after year on the same spot of land, hemmed in by mountains, and shut off from the world, doing day after day the same things, seeing the same people, and thinking the same thoughts, must necessarily become withered, contracted, and in a great measure curious. But we did not intend to get off into metaphysics.

To the Editor of the DAILY TRIBUNE: *Sir*,—You will be glad, I know, to have the facts of the case brought before the public; and as there has been no small amount of misconception, and misrepresentation also, about the actual results of the law in Maine, you may be ready to give the readers of the *Tribune* an opportunity to hear the testimony of one, whose freedom from any political or sectarian bias in favor of the law cannot be questioned. The following letter from Bishop Burgess, which I had not seen, till it fell under my eye in a Portsmouth paper the other morning, seems to me conclusive. Will you give it a place in your columns, together with the introductory remarks of the editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, which exhibit Bishop Burgess' position.

A. CARTER.

BISHOP BURGESS.

This gentleman is the beloved Bishop of the Episcopal church in Maine. His testimony, in the following letter to a brother clergyman, Rev. C. W. Andrews, D.D., is of such a character that it cannot fail to secure attention and respect. It is sufficiently well known that he was not one of the advocates of the Maine Law; that he is opposed on of the reach of temptation to speak better or worse of it than it deserves. He has, moreover, a good opportunity to judge of its general effect; and the authority of his statements must be ranked among the very highest.

GARDINER, ME., Aug. 23, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—To your queries I reply briefly in their order:

Q. Did the prohibitory law originate in the scheme of politicians for other purposes, or did it stand in the Legislature upon its own merits?

A. I have very little knowledge of the operations of politicians amongst us; and undoubtedly individual leaders or others, members of parties, may have been influenced by their political interests in sustaining or opposing this measure. But I suppose that, beyond all question, the law originated with persons who were solely concerned for the suppression of intemperance; and that it was passed only because it was believed to be demanded by the great majority of the people, for its own merits.

Q. Has it justified the expectations entertained of it by its friends at the time of its passage?

A. What were their actual expectations, I can only conjecture; but every reasonable expectation must have been more than satisfied.—Whatever it is in the power of a prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity, or inquisitorial scrutiny, this law has done generally, in my opinion, accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do succeed; but it has ceased to present an open temptation; the young are comparatively safe; and all the evils of public drinking shops and bars are removed, together with the interests of a large body of men in upholding them for their own pecuniary advantage.

Q. Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so as to induce the belief that at a future day it might be repealed?

A. In my opinion quite the contrary. Should the law be repealed, which seems in the highest degree improbable, it will be the result merely of political arrangements; but I do not believe that any political party would venture on a measure so hazardous to its own prospects. Undoubtedly many discreet and conscientious persons see strong objections to some features of the law, and still feel their force. But multitudes who doubted the expediency of adopting it would, I believe, regret and resist its appeal.

Q. Has the law been generally executed, and the amount of intoxication been sensibly diminished in the State in consequence?

A. The law has been, I believe, generally executed; though not everywhere with equal energy; and the amount of intoxication has been, in consequence, most evidently, strikingly and even, I think I may say, wonderfully diminished.

Q. Has the health, wealth, morality, and general prosperity of the State been apparently promoted by it?

A. Unquestionably.

Q. Has the law been found in its operation to be oppressive to any citizens not guilty of its violation?

A. So far as I know, not in the least.

In thus answering your inquiries, I would avoid everything like the intrusion of an opinion respecting the practicability or wisdom of such a measure elsewhere. It never appeared here as its public advocate; and I am not blind to such arguments as are urged against legislation, which, though it is peculiarly humane in its operation upon persons, is sweeping with relentless scythe. Nevertheless I am most decidedly grateful for the practical working of the law, and believe that, in every family in Maine it is of more value than can easily be computed.

I am, very faithfully,
Your friend and brother,
GORHAM BURGESS.

☞ The Detroit Theatre is about to be opened under new arrangements. All the liquor establishments have been closed, and a new company has been secured. The following are the principal people: Mr. McFarlan, Stage Manager; Mr. Mulholland, leading young man; Mr. Ross, first old man; Mrs. J. R. Adams, leading lady; Mrs. In Forest, first old woman, and Miss Jaquiline, dancers.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—DEATH OF THE SPAN.

According to the Mexican accounts, which, as to results, at least appear to be quite reliable, the expedition of Walker has failed nearly, if not quite as badly as might have been expected, and quite as badly as the worst reports hitherto received here had represented. According to the *Trait d'Union* the tales may be thus reasumed. The chief of the "pirates" finding his position at La Paz compromised, and fearing an attack from the inhabitants on their reserving from their posts, set sail on the 6th of December, and proceeded to anchor in the cove of Todos los Santos, not far from Cape St. Lucas.—This is a desert bay, like many others with which this coast is infested. It was here that he planted his banner of two red stars, and proclaimed his presidentship and his independent republic before the open sea, the coast, and the desert horizon, which had nothing to give by way of response. Counsel was taken, and it was decided to surprise Santo Tomas, a small market town, situated about forty seven miles from the bay. Santo Tomas is an old Jesuit mission station, with a church, a convent, and a few houses. In the whole district scarcely two hundred souls could be collected. The expedition of adventurers proceeded by land across a dry and desert country, completely covered with rocks and hills. They had carried off from a farm situated near the bay some horses and other beasts of burden, and had advancing without any mistrust, when they found themselves suddenly surrounded and attacked by Captain Castillo. Negrete, the captain and commandant of Santo Tomas, who had received intelligence of their movements. The disconcerted expedition retreated for the purpose of rallying at their head quarters, sustaining a loss of four men. On arriving there they found the Bay empty. The captain of the Caroline, seduced by the offers and remonstrances of the two Governors, Rebolledo and Espinosa, prisoners on board, had set sail. A despatch from Espinosa himself announces these facts, and adds that himself and his companion, Rebolledo, had been landed by the captain of the Caroline at Cape St. Lucas. The Trait d'Union then concludes its latest notice of this matter, with these remarks:

"What has been the lot of these forty men, abandoned on a hostile shore amidst an exasperated people, it is easy to foresee. It is no longer Warfare—it is a chase."

The Caroline is reported to have been captured.

The Mexican Government has purchased two steamers, destined to watch and protect the coasts of the Pacific. The Trait d'Union says they will have plenty to do.

Despatches have been received at the capitol of the organization and presence of large forces both in Sonora and Lower California, for the defence of the territory, with abundance of resources.

Santa Anna's power is increasing to all appearances—and probably in reality—from day to day. The papers are filled with new "adhesions" to the present plan of pilatism. Some over-zealous adherents have even published lists of obscure village papers in the United States, who are anxious to be the first to hoist the name of a new candidate for the Presidency—insist upon it, that nothing less than the confirming of the title of Emperor upon him; and prove their sense of what he deserves of his country. Meanwhile the recipient of these favors is paying one of the penalties of greatness. He lives in constant apprehension of attempts upon his life by poison—some nothing less than which a faithful and devoted sister prepares and sends to him, carefully locked up in a large covered tray. It is said that at his own banquets he dare not eat.

The General Lombardini, recently dead, is suspected to have been poisoned, and the French physician who attended him during his fatal illness has been arrested.

The salary of the President was fixed by the Council of State at one thousand dollars per annum. He is authorised, in case of sudden illness, or of physical or moral inability to discharge the duties of his office, to name his successor, by writing the name and placing it in a sealed envelope, and the envelope to be deposited with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A general amnesty has been published in favor of all persons charged with political offences.

The government has determined to adopt the most stringent measures for the suppression of crime throughout the country, and rid the highways of the bands of robbers and thieves which have so long infested the different sections; and the organization of companies of police in various different parts of the country, to pursue and capture these robbers has now been fairly begun.

The Jesuits have signified their adhesion to the Dictator.

A question has been raised in regard to what title the President's wife shall assume; and it is the general opinion that the Council of State will have to decide this delicate question.

A very numerous emigration is noticed in the Mexican papers as having been seen near the Convent of San Francisco. Water, it is said, springs from the earth in the same manner that rain falls from the clouds.

A frightful accident lately occurred on board the ship Amelie, at Vera Cruz. Mad. Mauriel had with her a young lady whose beauty captivated a Mexican gentleman, one of the passengers. His addresses were rejected, whereupon he armed himself, descended into the cabin, and after vainly employing entreaties and menaces, stabbed his victim to the heart. It is said that the conduct of the Mexican had for some time previous indicated mental derangement.

Santa Anna's conversion is noticed in the Mexican papers as having been seen near the Convent of San Francisco. Water, it is said, springs from the earth in the same manner that rain falls from the clouds.

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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Clerk's Office, until the 15th of February next, for the delivery of 1,000,000 feet Oak Lumber of the following descriptions, viz:
500,000 feet 3 inch Plank, 12 feet long.
100,000 " 4 " 12 "
100,000 " 5 " 12 "
100,000 " 6 " 12 "
100,000 " 8 " 12 "
100,000 " 10 " 12 "
100,000 " 12 " 12 "
and 100,000 feet 3 inch Plank, 12 feet long, and grade.
Lumber to be delivered in Spring, Summer and Fall, in such quantities as may be required by the Committee on Bridges.
Payments will be made as follows, viz: 80 per centum on delivery, the other centum in Bonds of the City, reserving the amount necessary to pay the tax thereon.
D. HARPER, Superintendent.
Chicago, Jan. 20th, 1854.

TO RENT, ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY,
A FIRE PROOF BRICK STORE on the best part of Lake street.
Also, on the 1st of May, a two story Frame Store and Dwelling on Randolph st., opposite the Court House.
Apply at 1 Office of CLARK & CO.
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100 BU. THIN SHELLED HICKORY NUTS, Just rec'd by Railroad, at J. R. DOUGETTS.
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NEW BOOKS.
ANOTHER BOUND OF STORIES by the Christian Friends—By Chas. Dickens.
JOHN—Or, is one Omnia in the Hand worth two Counts in the Bush—By Rachie Carlin. Price 25 cents.
FOOD JACK—By Capt. Marryatt. Free. Popularly Illustrated. MELLEN & CO., 65 Clark st.
HOT CORN—Or Life Scenes in New York: Illustrated. Just rec'd by KEEN, BRO. & CO., 167 Lake st.
HARPER'S FOR JANUARY.
THE JANUARY No. of this excellent Monthly this day rec'd by A. H. & O. DUBLEY.
WHIG ALMANAC, FOR 1854—Just rec'd and for sale by A. H. & O. DUBLEY.
THE CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1854—Published by the Episcopalian Tract Society. A. H. & O. DUBLEY.
St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1854.
I A. M. SADDUCK will address a note to E. B. J. at the Tremont House, informing him where he can find a church, he will confer a great favor upon him.
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1854.
SITUATION WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN who has had several years experience in a large Retail House in a country town, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Dry Goods House, (either wholesale or retail). Best of references can be given. Address "L" Box 716, Chicago Post Office. jn26-1w*
WANTED.
EMPLOYMENT as an Amanuensis or Copyist, by a Phonographer who can write at the rate of one hundred words per minute. For references, terms, &c., address "T. W." through the Post Office. jn26 2w*

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LOCAL MATTERS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED! On yesterday morning, Sheriff Bradley, with a posse of five officers accompanying, made a descent upon a canal boat lying at the dock, between Wells and Franklin streets, and arrested Alexander Harrington, a man named Putnam, Capt. Clark, and a woman who has been living with the latter. A thorough search of their quarters revealed a large amount of counterfeit gold coin, with all the apparatus for manufacturing the same, milling tools, dies, and the various chemicals for washing and galvanizing coin—in short, a complete counterfeiting establishment, which it is supposed has been doing good business the present winter. The parties are all of them known to be connected with a gang, who have put a large amount of their spurious manufacture into circulation within the past few months, and were all of them witnesses for the defence in the case on trial for counterfeiting during the last term of Court. Harrington's father is now lying in Jail, awaiting his trial for perjury and counterfeiting.

The party were all hand-cuffed and escorted to quarters within the Public Square. Their case will be heard before the Grand Jury, now in session.

STABBING CASE.—A crazy man named Christopher McEwen, was discharged a short time since from the County Poor House, where he had been confined on a charge of insanity. Believing himself cured, the Overseer discharged him, and he went to his home on the North Division, near Ogden's bridge. On Tuesday last, in a fit of madness, he stabbed a wagon tarire with a sharp pointed steel, and the wounds are considered quite dangerous McEwen was quickly arrested, and lodged in Jail, to await trial.

This case further shows the need of some suitable place, either in this County or State, for the confinement of persons of insane habits, and where they will be harmless, yet have the proper treatment to restore them to society and a quiet mind.

☞ The twelfth lecture before the Young Men's Association is announced for this evening, at S. Market Hall. The speaker will be Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of Rochester, N. Y., and his subject—"Great Men and the Elements of Greatness." His theme is productive of beautiful sentiments, and the lecturer has a large field from which to draw individual comparisons. The public are specially notified that the lecture will commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

☞ The Stationers in our city and vicinity will notice an advertisement in another column of Rich and Lontvet, 61 William street, N. York, who announce an extensive stock for sale, to suit all parts of the country.

☞ Gleason's Pictorial, January 14, has been received and laid upon our table by Moses Barley.—Generally, the Pictorial is a poor thing, but the present number appears to be something of an improvement.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—Mellen & Co., next door to the Post Office, have received No. 2 of Vol. 2, of this laughing sheet. The first page contains a caricature of the embargo at Erie, representing a Yankee and his wife attempting to cross the Isthmus, when the following dialogue takes place:

"Stop on Dan!" Hello! what this! Han't I paid my way far the six woman and myself, and isn't we got our dough-nuts and pumpkin pie all the way from home? What on airth then you mean! *Must* buy yer oranges or gin blowed through! Ole woman, let me be—jest let go my drapery, will ye! and see if I don'gets thro' Eric, or I kee to make my way rite thro'gh the murdrin', blood-thirsty, peddlin' skunks! Talk about not having a *six foot pungs!* I kalkulate that if they don't hetchle are critter go through, there'll be a general engagement, anyhow!

So star the track! I'm in a hurry!

LAKE PENCILS.—Messrs. A. H. & G. Burley, 122 Lake street, have sent to some very nice specimens of Lead Pencils—A. W. Faber's brand, Nos. 2 and 3. Every good accountant, and almost everybody else, whether in or out of business, knows how to appreciate a pencil that will make a clear, black mark, and the lead not be breaking off at the end of every written sentence. Now, this pencil (that which writ this "item,") is not to be beat in point of quality, and if any one steals it from our table they had better be on the look out for lodgings within the Public Square. A good lead pencil is valuable company to us at all times, and we presume "more of the same sort" can be found at 122 Lake street—but, if the firm are out of a supply, they must send for more. We have found out who keeps "good lead pencils," and so can to remember the place.

DEVERSEUX'S DIARY. The following business was transpired yesterday:

Case of Leake vs. Dodge & Irish, suit on promissory not continued to next term.

Motion for new trial refused, in the case of Reed vs. Doyle for having illegally detained a vessel in his capacity of Harbor Master—exception taken to rule of Court.

Cornelius Gertz was tried on a charge of arson, for firing the building of Hugel & Gossen—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—There are two other indictments yet pending against the defendant, both for burglary—one for taking money from the drawer of Hugel & Gossen, at the time their Foundry was burned; the other for an offence previously committed.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITION!
PROFESSOR LANGER,
The world-renowned
BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS WORKER,
Will open his wonderful, pleasing and instructive exhibition in the large Room, second story, of
THE CITY MARKET HALL,
To commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, and continue for a short time only.
The Professor will exhibit a
STEAM ENGINE MADE FROM GLASS ENTIRELY,
a full operation. He will make from bars of glass without any aid of gutters, the following articles, viz: Fancy Glass Ware, Vases, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Glass Pens, Ink-stands, Mustaches of Bohemian Glass, Spectacles, Lamp Shades, Glass Bells, Glass Flutes, and Glass Trumpets, by blowing through which, beautiful tunes may be played. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Bohemian Glass Blowing, will be accommodated at any time during the day, by calling at the Exhibition Room.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.
Jan 26-1d

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Ill. Rye, $4.62—No. 2 Ill. Rye, 1,000 bbls. Fresh Ground Wheat, $4.00—No. 1, 400 bbls. Spring for the retail trade.

CORN MEAL—Market easy and dull. 50 bbls. for the best quality, and $3 per bbl. for common.

CORN—Free to move for the week ending this evening, 20,000 bushels, at 37½c. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 37½c. Receipts of wheat for the week, 20,000 bushels, and of corn, 20,000 bushels.

OATS—Sales 1,000 bushels, at 22½c.

CORN IN EAR—Sales 500 bushels, at 35c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR—Sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Ill. Rye, $4.62½—No. 2 Ill. Rye, 1,000 bbls. Fresh Ground Wheat, $4.00—No. 1, 400 bbls. Spring, for the retail trade.

CORN MEAL—Market easy and dull. 50 bbls. for the best quality, and $3 per bbl. for common.

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OATS—Sales 1,000 bushels, at 22½c.

CORN IN EAR—Sales 500 bushels, at 35c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Sales 100 bbls. Mess, $16.50—No. 1, $14.50.

LARD—Sales 50 bbls. Leaf, 10½c.

BEEF—No. 1 per mess, $11.75—No. 2, $10.50.

BEEF HAMS—Sales 50 bbls. at $18.50.

BACON—Sales 1,000 lbs. Shoulders, 6½c. Hams, 10½c.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—Sales 100 bbls. Cuba, 8½c.

COFFEE—Sales 50 bbls. Rio, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Sales 100 bbls. at 19½c.

CALEB COPE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of
Silks and Fancy Goods!
Having removed to their elegant new Granite Warehouse,
Nos. 193 MARKET, & 18 COMMERCE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Are now receiving and opening their Spring Importation of
Dress Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries,
LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. &c.
The whole of which, with every other article in the dry goods line, will be found to be of the highest standard of excellence, and will be offered by them at the lowest prices.
The most full assortment of the latest and most desirable goods in the market, will be found at all times in their Warehouse, which they will be pleased to have the friends of the trade visit, when in the city.
Merchants visiting Philadelphia will find it to their interest to call at our Warehouse before purchasing elsewhere.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1854.

WILLIAM H. STYS,
No. 71 Lake Street, Chicago,
OFFERS to the public the choicest assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, &c. &c. which can be found in any one house in the city, and at prices which will be found as low as the lowest. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1854.

COFFEE—
Old Java Price Rio,
Old Gold do Java. For sale by
J. E. DUNHAM & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A SALOON TO LET.
THE BEST LOCATED SALOON OF THE WEST SIDE of the City, is now offered for rent. The premises are finished, and large enough to accommodate a large business. Apply to
MITCHELL'S HARDWARE STORE,
feb3-1m* 74 West Randolph st.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.
A FARM, situated in Lake county, Ill., consisting of one acre of choice land, selected in 1835, to which, all trees are removed and cultivated, (the rest being timber) with a two story Frame House in fine repair, Cellar and well there. Price, $1,500. The property is free from all incumbrance. Enquire at the Office of Tribune.

LYONS RATHBUN,
☞ We wish to call the attention of the public to the merits of Lyons's Kathairon, and inquiries as to our opinion and a present opportunity of amendment. The numerous cases of baldness in America is truly surprising. The young can not take warning, or the old apply a remedy for none.—Who that is old, but would avert baldness? Who that is middle age? but doubts at every hair? Who that is young but values the heaviest locks of youth and beauty? Efficacy like these are stayed, as if many years of otherwise premature age and age is repaired to youth by using Lyons's Kathairon.

Lyons's Kathairon is but 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold throughout the world, by all dealers. D. A. Barnes, Proprietor, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A SURE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable pills render them safe and even infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages who are suffering from any disorganization of the system, preventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur from inattention, at the turn of life, Holloway's Ointment is universally proved by experience to be the most effectual remedy for all Tumors, Ulcers, and Swellings, and it is a fact well known, that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders to which females are liable, and which unless at overy period they need be to applying alone of cruelty. As a family medicine they rank pre-eminent.

BALDNESS CURED.
EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.
For Restoring the Hair on Bonds Bald and Bare, and to prevent the Hair from falling, it winning golden ringlets of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, but is now in high favor in Boston, and will stand the test of a discerning public. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Hair cases, on GUARANTEE. Price to be agreed upon between the parties. WM. MCMILLAN, corner Randolph and State street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country.

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R. R. Company.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad Company, that calls have been made to the Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company of twenty per cent, payable as follows, viz:
Five per cent on the third day of January, 1854.
Five per cent on the fifth day of March, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of April, 1854.
At the Office of CHARLES DEWENT,
at Mason, Lee County, Ill.
By order of the Directors. E. PECK,
Dixon Telegraph copy. Treasurer pro tem.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
I am now selling Drafts on New York or Chicago and New England Notes. N
Gold, N
Currency at its worth.
I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold at N
New York and Michigan. 1-2
I am buying specie at the following rates, currency being the standard:

Mexican Gold, (old)	1 9 cent prem.
Doubloons, Spanish	15,00@15,50
do Patriot,	15,00@15,50
Sovereigns, do	4,80@4,90
do Sight	4,90@4,95
Napoleons, do	4,80@4,90
X Thalers, do	1,00@1,05
Doubloons,	15,00@15,50
German Crowns,	90@95c
French do	1,00@1,05
Spanish Dollars,	1,00@1,05
Mexican do	1,00@1,05
Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale.	
Six per cent. interest allowed on Current Deposits.	
Illegal money taken for collection.	
F. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker,	
Aug. 20th, 1853-tf	54 Clark street.

NOTICE.
THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at the rate of ½ per cent. discount.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
Chicago, April 27, 1853.—3d&eow

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.
The subscribers wish to contract for one to four million feet of Pine Lumber, (mill run,) to be delivered in Chicago, or at some convenient place on the Lakes, during the season of 1854, on which liberal cash advances will be made if required. Address Box 187 P. O., or inquire at the Lumber Office of T. Newell & Co., South Wells st., Chicago. mdl W. L. & Co.

TO THE THEATRICAL PUBLIC.
The subscriber, who has long been familiar with Proprietors Lecturing, and anxious to advocate the whole subject of Prohibiting Legislating before the public, will be in Illinois early in January, to answer such calls as may be made for his services.
For particulars address, Box 1, Dayton, O., or D. E. SPRAGUE, Box 3, St. Charles, Ill., or address the subscriber, care Ray & Co. Hollbrook, Chicago. jal S. S. MAYO.

FOR SALE.
THE LEASE OF GROUND and the BRICK YARD in united Sections, with all the necessary Platforms, Tools, Implements, &c. &c., for the manufacture of Brick, situated on the South Branch, in the city of Chicago, about 20 miles from Lake st. Terms easy. Apply immediately to
DR. C. BERGINE'S
FEMALE CATHOLICON may be had at the Drug Stores generally, at Chicago, only in a few weeks. This is probably the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of female complaints generally. For diseases of the womb, dizziness and weak back, it is unparalleled. 1d&1-1w&tf

T. L. NURSE,
PIANO FORTE
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
☞ All orders left at Mead's Music Store, or at Spring's Book Store, promptly attended to jal 11-tf

68. Youths' Clothing Emporium. 66.
Chicago, Cor. Lake and Clark Streets.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
MR. HARVEY—late of New York, No. 46 Lake st., (or since, I would invite the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago that he has engaged all the above described place, a store for the manufacture of every variety of
CLOTHING FOR YOUNG WEARING APPAREL.
Mr. H. is happy to remark that she believes that all who call on her will be satisfied with her business in the art of selecting and adapting garments to children, and more particularly in the manufacture of Clothing, which is ever the Parents of this city's choice of their patronage.
Mr. Harvey's Clothing is the production of her carefully selected Cloth, Silver Mixed Satin, and Children's Fast Black Stocking.
Also the home for the honor of an early inspection visit.
jal7-1m EDMUND T. HASTINGS.

HOUSE TO RENT.
UPON the Levee in Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., three story large new House, not finished outside and for Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Dry Goods, or Family Made Clothing establishment; also cellar for the Wholesale and Commission Business, and ample yard. Inquire of DAY, GILSON & CO., Chicago, or Peru, Jan. 20th, 1853.—3d&w1m.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of the best quality, for sale by the subscriber, at the Seed Store, 102 Lake street, Chicago.
Jan. 1, 1854. ROBERT SEARS.

2, 3 & 4 SHILLINGS PER BOTTLE.
GENUINE FRENCH PERFUMERY, for Handkerchiefs, Toilet Purposes, &c. Ask for Lubin's Extract, Bouquet, Lilac, Jasmine, Violet, Rose, Cologne, Lavender, Musk, Vanilla, Bergamot, Orange Flower, Jockey Club, Rose Geranium, Patchouly, Cologne, Hungary Water, Lavender Water, &c. &c. Lubin's Pomatum, Brilliantine, Cosmetique, Shaving Cream, Shaving Powder, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Combs, Ivory Tablets, Pocket Books, Pocket Mirrors, Perfumed Cards, Perfumed Sachets, Perfumed Pocket Handkerchiefs, Perfumed Fans, Perfumed Gloves, Perfumed Stationery, Perfumed Soaps, Perfumed Vinegar, Perfumed Hair Oil, Perfumed Bandoline, Perfumed Pomatum, Perfumed Brilliantine, Perfumed Cosmetique, Perfumed Shaving Cream, Perfumed Shaving Powder, Perfumed Shaving Soap, Perfumed Tooth Powder, Perfumed Tooth Brushes, Perfumed Hair Brushes, Perfumed Nail Brushes, Perfumed Shaving Brushes, Perfumed Razors, Perfumed Razor Strops, Perfumed Scissors, Perfumed Pocket Knives, Perfumed Combs, Perfumed Ivory Tablets, Perfumed Pocket Books, Perfumed

INSURANCE.

Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CASH CAPITAL ..... $200,000.
[illegible]

INVARS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD S. CHILDS, AGENT, 10 SOUTH WATER.

EQUITABLE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Assets ..... $[illegible]
[illegible]
Chicago Agency, Office 112 Clark Street.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CASH CAPITAL ..... $[illegible]
WILL take risks on as low terms as are offered by any other company. HARDLY, CURTISS & CO., Agents.
Chicago, Jan. 4th, 1854.

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital Stock ..... $100,000.
[illegible]
Office No. 8, Dearborn st., Arcadi Block, up stairs.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
HARVEY LEE, President.
[illegible], Secretary.
[illegible], Agency.

[illegible] Exchange Company
[illegible] OFFICE,
[illegible] Fire & Marine Insurance Company
[illegible]
[illegible] Agency.

[illegible] HOTEL.
[illegible] PORTER, PROPRIETOR.
[illegible] ST. HURLBUT, AT A CENTRAL [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE.
[illegible] Fire Proof Building, Corner of Fort Dearborn Place and Wells Street.
[illegible] Rooms, (not 14ft. in.)
[illegible] Dining Room, Fort Dearborn Place.
[illegible] Ladies' Ordinary, Fronting on the Lake.
[illegible] Rooms, Fronting on the Lake.
[illegible] Rooms, Fronting on Wells Street.
[illegible] Rooms, Fronting on Fort Dearborn Place.
[illegible] Rooms, Fronting on Fort Dearborn Place.
[illegible] Rooms, Fronting on Fort Dearborn Place